Wm L. Morton

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, June 17.

Mr. W. Smith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for laying a ſtamp duty on vellum, parchment, and paper, viz.

For a a licence to practiſe as a counſellor, attorney, &c. five dollars.

For every grant of letters patent, four dollars.

For every exemplification or certified copy of ditto, two dollars.

For every receipt or diſcharge for any legacy of 50 dollars, and not more than 100 dollars, 25 cents; above 100 and not more than 500 dollars, 50 cents; and for every additional 500 dollars, one dollar; but not to extend to the legacies left to a wife, children, or grand children.

For every policy of inſurance of veſſels or goods from one diſtrict of the United States to another, 25 cents.

For every ſuch policy of inſurance to a foreign port, for a ſum not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; if it exceed 500 dollars, one dollar.

For any exemplication of what nature ſoever, 50 cents.

For every bond, bill or note (except the notes of the chartered banks which may be now or hereafter in exiſtence) not exceeding 100 dollars, 10 cents; above 100 dollars and not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; above 500 dollars and not exceeding 1000 dolls. 50 cents; above 1000 dolls. 75 cents. (If payable within 60 days, they will be chargeable with only two fifths of theſe duties.)

For every proteſt of a note, 25 cents.

For every letter of attorney, 25 cents.

For every certificate or debenture for drawing back any duty on the re-ſhipping of goods, one dollar. For every note, or bill of lading, for goods from one diſtrict to another within the United States (not in the ſame ſtate) 10 cents.

For ditto to a foreign port, 25 cents.

For every inventory or catalogue of furniture, goods, or effects, in any caſe required by law (except in the caſe of a diſtraining for rent, or an execution) 50 cents.

For every certificate of a ſhare or ſhares in the bank of the United States, or other bank, 10 cents.

The bill was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. M'Dowell, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill directing a detachment of the militia of the United States, in the following proportions:

Teneſſee	750
Georgia	1510
South-Carolina	4530
North Carolina	7550
Kentucky	1510
Virginia	14340
Maryland	6040
Delaware	750
Pennſylvania	9810
New-Jerſey	3770
New-York	7550
Vermont	1510
Connecticut	5280
Rhode-Iſland	1510
Maſſachuſetts	10,570
New-Hampſhire	3020
Total	80,000

Mr. Harper laid two reſolutions upon the table to the following effects:

"*Reſolved*, That proviſion ought to be made to authorize the Preſident of the United States to fix upon a proper place as a ſcite for a Naval yard for the uſe of the United States."

"*Reſolved*, That proviſion ought to be made for enabling the Preſident of the United States to ſecure a proper quantity of live oak for the purpoſes of ſhip-building, with the land upon which the ſame is growing."

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following reſolution, viz.

"*Reſolved*, That there be laid on Salt imported into the United States, an additional duty of thirteen cents per buſhel."

Mr. Gallatin laid the following reſolution upon the table.

"*Reſolved*, That the Preſident of the Senate, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, be authoriſed to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion, by adjourning their reſpective houſes on the 24th of this month.

MILAN, March 28.

The municipality of Mantua on the 15th, decreed the abolition of the nobility. One of our gazettes ſays, "we are perſuaded Mantua will be added to the growing republic of Italy." The public wiſh on this head has been ſanctioned by the municipality, who have ſent a ſpecial meſſenger to Buonaparte to requeſt it. We learn from Turin, that orders were given on the 15th to put on the war eſtabliſhment the legion and the two free corps, as well as the Savoy regiment of infantry, and to complete all the other regiments.

General Quarters at Clagenfurt,
12th Germinal, 1ſt April.

Buonaparte General in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the people of Carinthia.

The French army does not come into your country to conquer it, nor to effect any change in your religion, manners nor cuſtoms. It is the friend of all nations, and particularly of the brave people of Germany.

The executive directory of the French republic, have ſpared no pains to bring to a termination the calamities which deſolate the continent; reſolved to be foremoſt in accompliſhing the plan, they ſent general Clark to Vienna as a plenipotentiary, to commence negociations for peace, but the court of Vienna, refuſed to hearken to him; it has even been declared at Vicenze, through the medium of Mr. St. Vincent, that it did not acknowledge the French republic. General Clark demanded a paſsport to go to ſpeak to the Emperor himſelf; but the miniſters of the court of Vienna dreaded with reaſon that the moderation of the propoſitions, which he was charged to make, would influence the emperor to conclude a peace. Theſe miniſters, corrupted by gold, betrayed Germany and their prince, and are as reluctant to negociation as the perfidious Iſlanders who are the horror of all Europe.

Inhabitants of Carinthia, I know it, you deteſt as much as us, both the Engliſh who are the only gainers by the exiſting warfare, and your miniſter, who is ſold to them. If we have been at war for ſix years, it is contrary to the wiſhes of the brave Hungarians, of the enlightened citizens of Vienna, and of the ſimple, but honeſt citizens of Carinthia.

No matter, in ſpite of England and the miniſters of the court of Vienna we are friends. The French republic aſſures to you the rights of conqueſt, let them diſappear before the contract by which we are reciprocally bound. You will not join in a conteſt which is contrary to your ſentiments. You will furniſh the proviſions which we may want. On my part I ſhall protect your religion, your manners, and your property. I ſhall not exact from you any contribution. Is not the war of itſelf horrible enough? Have you not already ſuffered too much, you who are the innocent victims of other's folly? The impoſitions you have been accuſtomed to pay the emperor will indemnify you for the inevitable loſſes attending the march of an army, and the proviſions with which you will furniſh us.

VIENNA, April 8.

Stoppage of the Bank at Vienna.

The court gazette of this day contains a proclamation relative to the bank of Vienna, which begins by obſerving, that whereas an unuſual demand has been made on the bank for caſh in exchange for notes, either by ſelfiſh and avaricious perſons, or ſuch as harbour malicious deſigns againſt the ſtate, his Imperial majeſty, from his fatherly care for the people, has been pleaſed to order that from the 15th April inſtant, the following regulations ſhall be adopted, until by the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence a change of circumſtances, ſpeedily to be hoped, may take place, which will reſtore the former order of things.

April 10.

An armiſtice for ſix days is now concluded between the army of general Buonaparte and that of the Archuke Charles, within which time, a definitive anſwer is to be given to certain points relative to the concluſion of a peace. Should hoſtilities then commence, events of the utmoſt importance may be expected. The Auſtrian army, which is now approaching the capital, will receive conſiderable reinforcements, and be joined by 15,000 men lately arrived from the Rhine—people of Tyrol are riſing in a maſs, and the commotions in the Venetian ſtates threaten the French with an attack in the rear. Prince Eſterhazy is advancing through Croatia, with a conſiderable body of Hungarians, and throughout Auſtria, all perſons capable of bearing arms, are ready to march againſt the enemy. Vienna will in a few days be the rendezvous of a moſt formidable army. All the different workmen and manufacturers will march againſt the enemy, with their maſters and employers at their head; and thoſe who, through age or infirmities, are unable to go themſelves, will ſend ſubſtitutes.

It is ſaid that general Clairfayt will take the command of a body of Auſtrians. The whole country of Bohemia will likewiſe, in caſe of neceſſity riſe in a maſs.

(Another letter ſame date.)

After major general Meerfeld, who was ſent by the Emperor to general Buonaparte to propoſe an armiſtice had returned, it was reported that an armiſtice was concluded for ſix days, and expires on the 12th inſtant. Hoſtilities will therefore recommence to morrow, ſhould the propoſitions of peace made by our court to gen. Buonaparte, not be accepted by the latter.

Sunday laſt the miniſter, Baron Thugut, had a long conference with the emperor, relative to the conditions propoſed by the enemy. Theſe are ſaid to have been very harſh.

Buonaparte required, it is aſſerted among other things, the payment of 100 millions of livres, and the concluſion of a treaty of friendſhip and alliance between the emperor and the French republic. On our ſide, the ceſſion of the Netherlands ſeems to be conſented to, but the French will be required to reſtore all their conqueſts.

We hope, however, from the zeal of all the ſubjects of the houſe of Auſtria, and the ſucceſs already gained by our generals in the Tyrol, that ſhould the enemy refuſe the conditions that have been offered, they will find themſelves defeated in their further attempts againſt our country.

INSPRUCK, April 8.

Our troops have repoſſeſſed themſelves of Brixen. Yeſterday the following official account was publiſhed in this capital:—"The joyful news arrives here this moment, that field-marſhal lieutenant Baron Kerpen, re-occupied Brixen on the 6th inſtant, and that the enemy are making a precipitate retreat through the Puſſer valley. They are ſaid to have fallen back as far as Brenecken. The above field marſhal lieutenant has advanced with his whole corps, and formed a junction with general Laudon, and his advanced poſts are at Muldbach. Under theſe circumſtances, we may hope that by ſome farther fortunate events the country of Tyrol will be reſcued from the French invaſion.

Inſpruck, the 7th of April, 1797.

(Signed) Count LEHRBACH,
Aulic commiſſary to his imperial and royal majeſty.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador here had two extraordinary conferences with the miniſtry and the emperor, and on the 4th inſtant a courier was ſent off with diſpatches to Baſle, Paris and Madrid. It is now believed that the king of Spain will act the part of a mediator between the emperor and France.

BERLIN, April 15.

We are confidently aſſured, that a general peace with the Germanic empire, and the French republic, will be ſpeedily concluded, owing to the active mediation of his Pruſſian majeſty, which has been expreſsly deſired by France. Certain it is that the beſt harmony ſubſiſts between our court and the French directory, and that this good underſtanding will be of great weight at the approaching concluſion of a general peace. The marquis de Luccheſini's journey to Italy was of a pacificatory nature.

HAMBURGH, April 18.

It is ſaid that Ruſſia has made an alliance with Sweden and Denmark for an armed neutrality, as in the year 1780, for the protection of commerce.

PARIS, April 17.

The electoral bodies in the different departments, have choſen the following deputies—department of the Lower Seine, citizen Delaqueſnerie, ex-deputy attorney general of the chamber of accompts at Rouen; citizen Charles, ex-deputy attorney general of the parliament of the ſame town; Durumaire Belligny, juſtice of the peace at St. Caudebec; Bevin de Montillet, Le Juine de Semonville, Leroûx des Troiſpierres, juſtice of the peace at Lauret, department of La Vienne—citizens Montant des Iſles, ex-member of the legiſlative aſſembly, and Rampillon, who had a narrow eſcape of being aſſaſſinated by the revolutionary tribunals of Robeſpierre. In the department of Loiret—Henri de Longuerne, ex member of the conſtituent aſſembly, and Johannet, late recorder of the commune of Orleans. In the department of Yonne—citizen Leclerc, preſident of the criminal tribunal, ex member of the legiſlative aſſembly, and a man of great talents and prudence. In the department of La Somme—citizens Maillart of Mondidieu, Dauſſy, ex member of the legiſlative aſſembly, Robecourt and Maillart, lawyers at Amiens. In the department of Eure—citizens Latoche, Laboullage, late major of cavalry, and Tronegon, an ex notary. In the department of La Nieve—citizens Bouquerot de Coligny, public accuſer, and Jourdon, ex member of the convention. In the department of the Meuſe—citizens Champion, late attorney general of the department, and Vallee, public accuſer. In the department of Seine and Marne—citizens Groſbois, late firſt preſident of the parliament of Beſancon; Goiſenois and Jaucourt, a diſtinguiſhed member of the legiſlative aſſembly. In the department of Seine and Oiſe—citizens Vauvilliers, lately acquitted of the charge of being an accomplice in the conſpiracy of Brottier and Bureiet, formerly in the ſer-

vice of Count d'Artois. In the department of L'Oise—citizen Merſemont. In the department of L'Aube—citizen Riviere, preſident of the department; and in the department of L'Eure, the celebrated Marmontel, and the citizens Pavie and St. Aignan.

The treaty lately concluded with the Pope was ratified by the Council of Five Hundred in the ſitting of the 12th inſt. Chazal obſerved, on this occaſion, that he was aſtoniſhed to find, that the re-traction of the briefs iſſued by the Pope, againſt the ci-devant civil conſtitution of the clergy, had not been inſiſted upon, but his ſpeech was received with m..s of general diſapprobation.

The utmoſt diſorganization continues to prevail at Breſt. The cannoneers of the navy have received no pay for theſe two months paſt. The deſertion encreaſes to a moſt alarming degree, and the ſoldiers publicly declare, "that they will not allow themſelves to be thrown on the Engliſh coaſt, becauſe they cannot longer be furniſhed with proviſions."

Generals Pichegru, Jourdan and Kleber, have been elected deputies by their reſpective departments, and the department of La Manche has elected the celebrated M. de Bougainville, formerly Chef d'Eſcadre of the ancient royal navy, and M. Foligny, captain of the ſame navy.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.

The miniſter's ſecond eſtimate of the expenditure of the current year is now before the public. It amounts *only* to *forty two millions!* the taxes impoſed before Chriſtmas amounted to only a little more than 2 *millions*, the expenſes which individuals incur by the new cavalry, ſupplementary militia, &c. are not included in this; nor are *ſuch triſles* worth mentioning; and the taxes now propoſed amount only to *one million two hundred thouſand pounds* more.

The following is a liſt of the new taxes contained in the miniſter's budget:

Increaſe on conſolidated ſtamp duties, newspaper ſtamps, ornamental plate, regulation of newſpaper advertiſements, attornies certificates, duty on the probates of wills, tax on transfers of private property, and on copies of deeds; an additional tax upon carriages of every deſcription.

IRELAND.

NAAS, April 4.

Drennan, principal robber of arms, is convicted and ſentenced to be executed on Monday ſe'nnight; five others were capitally convicted, and ſentenced for tranſportation, four remain to be tried, and ten offered their ſervices in the fleet, to eſcape gaol.

A man named Kinkeade was tried at Omagh, on a charge of enliſting men for the French, and tendering illegal oaths, and found guilty.

At the aſſizes, one Breen was tried for robbing the houſe of his neighbour near Newtown, Mount Stewart, the night before, of arms and caſh, in which fact he was apprehended and found guilty. He was ordered for immediate execution, and was left hanging the remainder of the day, as an example to prevent the further commitment of atrocities.

The yeomanry of the county of Meath, lately apprehended 16 or 17 perſons charged with houghing cattle and plundering houſes in this diſtrict, a ſhort time ago, and lodged them in Trim gaol.

A moſt horrid murder was committed near Dromore, on the lands of Giſhall, on Monday morning laſt, upon a poor man by the name of M'Dowel. He was known to be an Orangeman, and had improvidently dropped ſome hints that he could make great diſcoveries againſt the United Iriſhmen; the next night a number of thoſe deſperate wretches ſurrounded the houſe, forced the door and windows, dragged him from his bed into the highway, fired ſeveral ſhot through his head and body, and ſtabbed him with their bayonets in an hundred places.

No ſooner had the account reached Dromore, than the yeomen marched out under captain Buſh, ſearched the neighbourhood and ſeized one of the murderers, his name Flack; he was poſitively ſworn to by the unhappy wife and daughter, and the coroner's inqueſt gave a verdict that M'Dowel's death was occaſioned by various wounds, given by various perſons, one of whom was Flack.

LEXINGTON (*Kentucky*) May 23.

Several gentlemen from the mouth of Kentucky confirm the report of the Indians (who had been encamped near that place,) having gone off to join other tribes to go to war; but againſt what power they will lift their tomahawks, we cannot conjecture.

Capt. Guion with two companies of infantry and one of artillery, ſailed ſome time ago to take command of the garriſon at Natchez; but if the report be true, and we have every little reaſon to doubt it, that the Spaniards are ſtrengthening their garriſon there, ſome apprehenſions may be entertained of hoſtilities commencing, if they refuſe to give the garriſon up.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A gentleman arrived in town on Wedneſday laſt, who left Natchez, on the 20th April, gives the following intereſting information, viz:

That the governor of Natchez (Gayoſo) has iſſued his proclamation, informing the inhabitants of that diſtrict, that the Spaniſh poſts on the Miſſiſſippi will not be delivered into the poſſeſſion of the United States. That Mr. Elicott will not be permitted to run the line between the United States and the Spaniſh territory. That the Spaniards are repairing their fortifications at the different poſts on the Miſſiſſippi, except the Chickaſaw Bluffs, which they have evacuated and demoliſhed. That an embargo is laid on all the ſhipping at New Orleans. That a large body of French troops are on the iſland of Cuba, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Miſſiſſippi. That Mr. Ellicott has pitched his markee within about 600 yards of the garriſon at Natchez, at which place the American ſtandard was hoiſted; that the governor had ordered it to be taken down, which orders were not attended to, in conſequence of which, a piece of artillery is levelled at the markee every evening. That Mr. Ellicott has forwarded diſpatches to the executive of the United States, by a Mr. Knox, (in whoſe company the gentleman who gives this information travelled from Natchez.) That the governor of Natchez ſent men to way lay them and intercept the diſpatches, but having previous information thereof, they avoided them by travelling through the woods. That a war is likely to take place between the Creek and Chickaſaw Indians; the former having lately ſtole a number of horſes from the latter, who are buſily employed at preſent in fortifying themſelves.

BOSTON, June 14.

The Conſtitution frigate, building here, will be afloat on the ſecond week of Auguſt—She has upwards of 200 hands conſtantly at work on her, and ſuch is the forwardneſs of her maſts, ſails, rigging, &c. that there is not the leaſt doubt, if ſhe is wanted, that ſhe will be the firſt ready for active ſervice.

It is rumoured in this town, via, Marblehead, that the French council of Five Hundred, has ordered Barney's American flag, to be taken down from the walls of their hall! It will be remembered that the flag in queſtion was never preſented by the American government.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Thurſday evening in Auguſtus-ſtreet, a man whoſe name we have not learnt, cut his throat. He is ſaid to have been lately diſordered in his ſenſes, and it is ſuppoſed, from ſome of his frantic expreſſions, and the time he choſe to execute his purpoſe, that the violent ſtorm and thunder had a ſudden and fatal influence upon his mind, already deranged.

Same evening, a negro man was appehended in the act of ſetting fire to a back building in Murray ſtreet, near Warren-ſtreet. He was taken to the watch houſe.

On the 1ſt of May laſt, a detachment of the United States troops commenced at the garriſon of Niagara, the cutting and making the road from thence to the Geneſee river. The number employed is ſuch as promiſes a ſpeedy completion of that very deſirable object. Another detachment marched the ſame day for Fort Stanſer, at which place they are to do garriſon duty.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, May 14, 1797

"The Cape and plains are perfectly tranquil, the negroes work, and order is eſtabliſhed every where, thanks be to a number of veſſels which have arrived—good bread, good beef—the rations and ſalaries are the ſame; the pay which was given to the officers of one half joe, is increaſed to two, the ſame to officers of the troops as thoſe of the marine. The magazines of the republic receive daily the ſugars and coffee, and the adminiſtration pay exactly all the debts which they now contract—what is due formerly, is paid in bills of exchange (payable in ſpecie) on the national treaſury at Paris. The commiſſion have received orders from the directory to draw the ſum of ſix millions of livres for the uſe of the colony."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in New Orleans, to his friend here, dated 7th May, 1797.

"At preſent the Spaniſh treaty is the only political ſubject handled here. For my part, I verily believe his moſt Catholic Majeſty does not intend to execute it on his part, though our commiſſioner, Mr. Ellicott, thinks he will. The truth is, that Spain is virtually a dependency on France, and will not execute that or any other treaty, until the republic ſhall pronounce her fiat; tho' I think too long a protraction may probably endanger more of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions on this river, than either they or we ever tho't of."

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.

A letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, dated May 17, 1797

DEAR SIR,

"I am ſorry to inform you, that on Friday the 28th April, about 6 A. M. we were taken by a French privateer in the lat. of 27, 30, they took capt. Wattles and two men on board the privateer and left one hand, the boy and myſelf, on board the Paragon; but, dear ſir, the Paragon is no more your's—they carried her into Tortuga, and the prize maſter and myſelf came up here. They have condemned both veſſel and cargo; the cargo conſiſted of rum and ſugar to the amount of 10 000 dollars. Capt. Wattles, I am in hopes, will be in, in the courſe of two or three days, as I ſuppoſe the privateer's cruiſe is near out.

"A ſnow called the Thetis, was brought in here the 6th of this month, taken by the ſame privateer, from Madeira, bound to Charleſton, Samuel Cameron, Commander, loaded with Wine—condemned, both veſſel and cargo. Alſo, ſeveral others that have been condemned ten or twelve days ago, and ſome others that are upon trial now, that they expect will be condemned. If capt. Wattles does not come in ſhortly, I ſhall get his cheſt and clothes and come home as quick as poſſible.—The Americans, I think, cannot ſtand ſuch treatment much longer."

I remain, dear ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
GEORGE H. NICHOLSON.

To Mr. George Taylor, Merchant at Alexandria.

June 21.

Taken up near the mouth of Nanticoke river, ſuppoſed to be ranaway with, a ſchooner of about 28 or 30 feet keel, marked on her ſtern Polly * Alexandria" with trunk cabin, with cupboards in the after part of it. Two anchors and cables, white bottom, &c three men and three women on board, one of whom calls himſelf John Parker, and ſays he purchaſed the veſſel of a Mr. Hall, in Alexandria; he had no papers—likewiſe in company with the above, a ſchooner of 20 or 22 feet keel, marked "Two Siſters, Cambridge" ſix ſwivels, and a negro man on board with a quantity of Corn. Theſe boats had been in company 3 or 4 weeks and the conduct of the people on board ſo ſuſpicious as to induce the people in the neighbourhood to take poſſeſſion of them.—Further particulars may be known by applying at the Office of the Times.

NASSAU, June 6.

With the deepeſt concern we announce to our readers, what we muſt ever regard a ſevere public loſs—the death of his excellency John Forbes, Eſq. our late worthy and reſpected governor. This melancholy event happened at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at government houſe, to which his excellency had been removed that morning from his houſe on the parade.

His excellency died in the 51ſt year of his age.

From the refreſhing ſhowers we have been favoured with to day, we hope and truſt ſuch a change of air, by frequent rains, will be ſoon produced, as to check the putrid fever which now afflicts this place.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

The pilot boat Lucy, Capt. Prince, which was diſpatched on the 4th inſtant, to New-Providence, to claim the ſhip William, Dockray, and the ſchooner Maria, Hatch, which had been ſent in there under ſuſpicion of having Spaniſh property on board, returned on Saturday evening; we underſtand that both theſe veſſels are given up; the Maria was to ſail three days after Capt. Prince.

Capt. Prince left at New-Providence, ſhip William, Dockray, libelled and waiting for trial; ſchooner Maria, Hatch, acquitted on condition of the captain not demanding damages; brig Weſt Point, Bagely, trial to come on in a day or two; brig ——, belonging to Hillſborough, Captain Stoddard, from the Havannah, carried in by a privateer; brig ——, belonging to Baltimore, Capt M'Cullough, from New-York to the Havannah, cargo ſail cloth and cordage; Capt. Brooks in a ſloop loaded in New-Providence with dry goods for the Bay of Honduras, was captured by a privateer and brought back, under pretence of her being bound to the Havannah.

Capt. Prince alſo left Capt. John Shackleford, late maſter of the ſnow Harmony, belonging to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire; he ſailed from the Havannah about the 12th of May, with a cargo conſiſting of 244 hogſheads moläſſes, 1050 boxes of Havannah ſugars, bound for New-York; the ſecond day after leaving Havannah was captured by the privateer armed ſchooner Lovely Laſs, belonging to Johnſon of Providence; they took all Capt. Shackleford's men from him excepting two ſick that were not able to help themſelves, the privateer then parted, leaving orders for the prize maſter to proceed to Providence. Two days after the privateer gained the ſnow, and put Capt S's mate on board, and the night following run the ſnow on the little Bahama bank within a mile or two of the Memory rock; after which they refuſed to aſſiſt Capt. S. in getting her off; Capt. S. and his mate threw between 50 and 100 boxes of ſugar overboard out of the cabbin and after hold, the moſt of which was his own property, but to no purpoſe, as the privateersmen inſiſted on taking his boat away. Capt S. found there was no poſſibility in getting her off the bank without more help, took his ſick people in the boat with the mate and proceeded for Providence; after 19 days being among the keys he arrived at Providence, where he has commenced a ſuit againſt the owner of the privateer, who ſeems very much down in the mouth about it, as the claim Capt. S. has brought againſt him is only 98,000 dollars. When Capt. S. left his veſſel, ſhe was on her beam ends, at low water, with two feet water in her hole. On his arrival at Providence, Johnſon diſpatched two of his privateers after the ſnow, but on their arrival at the place, they found ſhe was off and gone away; ſince when they had no intelligence of her.—Johnſon has ſent his privateers to Savannah, and to this port, in order to claim her, as they think ſhe has been brought into ſome port in the United States—There is one circumſtance that will give the owners of the veſſel and cargo a great deal of pleaſure; which is, there is not a man in Providence ſo able to pay the loſs as Johnſon, and there is no doubt but he will be compelled to pay it, though againſt his own will. It is generally thought at Providence, that he has double the ſum Capt. S. demands, now in his cellers.

June 20.

A correſpondent views with pleaſure the late deciſion of Congreſs, that France is to be put on a footing with other nations; the meaſure being carried by ſo ſmall a majority, ſhews the extent of the favor, and that France is only indebted to our gratitude for it, and our giving her peace. Some may think the apprehenſions of war may have influenced that deciſion—but ſurely ſuch puſillanimous wretches muſt not be called Americans, for any who merit that name muſt be convinced, we can force that haughty nation into a ſenſe of her miſdemeanors—however many valuable lives may be loſt, an event of no great conſequence, as our population encreaſes ſo faſt, it will be ſoon forgot: beſides we will have a vaſt influx of emigrants from England, cauſed by diſtreſs in purſuance of ſimilar meaſures.

It is much to be regretted we have not more ſuch men in Congreſs as Harper. His bold, energetic and ſoldierly language, will ſtrike terror and trepidation in the French Directory, and give them a proper idea of the magnanimity, courage and vaſt power of the American nation, and ſo induce them to give our envoys a diplomatic reception. Having mentioned the name of that great and uſeful member, the opportunity muſt not be let ſlip of ſtrongly recommending him to the attention of the executive, for the firſt lucrative office, either in the admiralty or otherwiſe, as he may approve of. It cannot be expected that a poor man can ſo long and aſſiduouſly ſerve his country, however patriotic his intentions may be, without ſome means of ſupport—if a precedent is required for compenſating a man who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his country's cauſe, we have a Fox in England, and a Grattan in Ireland, who were openly and honorably rewarded.

In the mean time it ſhould be recommended to the firſt miniſter of the marine, to defer the ſailing of the grand fleet, 'till the event of the pending negociation be known. A few light ſquadrons of 10 to 15 ſail of the line, and as many frigates, might be ſent to cruiſe among the Weſt-India iſlands for the purpoſe of manœuvering and inſtructing our ſailors in the nautical tactics, and that the commanders may obtain a geographical knowledge of the places they may be ſent to take poſſeſſion of.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 24.

Our intelligence announced in the laſt Wilmington paper, of the capture of Judge Chaſe, by the French privateer Le Grouper, gives the friends of the federal judiciary in this ſtate much concern.

It is well known this gentleman was lately called to a ſeat on the bench of the ſupreme court of the U. States, by reaſon of his law knowledge, his tranſcendant virtues and great diſcretion: his loſs therefore, may be ſeverely felt by deprivation of ſuch judicial aſſiſtance.

But in another view, it may be deeply deplored, when it is conſidered that the practice of the French corſairs on our coaſts, is to ſend their booty to the iſland of Guadaloupe for condemnation; ſhould the Judge Chaſe fall into the unſparing hands of Victor Hughes, he might as property belonging to the United States, be deemed contraband, and as ſuch, adjudged good prize—As the Judges of Guadaloupe are ſaid not to be enough to execute their duty in condemnation of American captures (ſo numerous are they there) it may therefore be apprehended, Victor from his ſupreme authority, may add Chaſe to the number of the Judges—if ſo, from that man's rapid progreſs towards the federal judgment ſeat in this ſtate,—North-Carolina may tremblingly await the intimation of his decrees in another tribunal.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

Cork accounts by the Diana, are to May 12, and London accounts to May 6. These accounts state, a confirmation of the late advice, viz, Boston, of a separate Peace with Austria, which greatly added to the consternation in the British dominions. The articles of the treaty with the Emperor are not received, but a passenger informs, that he read them in a Cork paper.

That the banks of Ireland were all shut; that the people had little to do, and were obliged to list as soldiers to keep themselves from starving; that this new recruiting was for the defence of Ireland, against the French, whom they daily expected would invade the country; that the revolt of the people of Ireland had become so serious that a general insurrection was momentarily expected.

It was said that the fleet fever had infected the land army in England, or in other words, that the army was in a revolutionary state, but this last does not seem to be well authenticated.

Mr. Pitt's Dismissal.

From capt. Trueman, of the sloop Delight, arrived here last Saturday from Antigua, via New-London, in 22 days, we learn, that on the 22d ult. (three days previous to his sailing) a dispatch boat arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes and another from St. Kitt's, both of which brought intelligence of Mr. Pitt's having been succeeded in office by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

This news was brought by the British Packet, which had arrived, after a short passage, at Barbadoes.—Capt. Trueman saw the account in an Antigua newspaper. The account was inserted as official.

Capt. Trueman confirms the account of the British being defeated at Porto Rico, with the loss, as it was said, of upwards of 1500 men (not 900 as stated in the New-London paper, and inserted in yesterday's Argus) all their artillery, &c. The day on which capt. T. sailed, two of the fleet arrived at Antigua—previously to this several others had arrived.

[We presume, that the above, respecting Pitt, was mere report—If it is true, the account must have been received there in 15 days from London, which would reach down to May 7. This, however, is not probable. Our London dates are of May 6, and make no mention of so important a circumstance.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow, to his friend in this city, received by the Amsterdam Packet.

"You must have learned, from the public papers, what a dreadful situation we of this country are involved in, by a set of the vilest apostates that ever a nation was cursed with; whose system of corruption has so pervaded all ranks of men bearing office or rule of any kind, as to carry all before it—so that the only emblem of our nation is a large prison filled with bankrupts from one end to the other, from the bank of England to every other in the kingdom. Paper is issued from 5s. and upwards, and it is even threatened to make a legal tender in all payments; the whole nation, in consequence, labor under the most perplexing distress, without any visible means of relief, as the same men and measures that brought it on, are still obstinately continued; the opposition made being but feeble and ill supported—these are a few of the ingredients that compose our bitter cup, but to detail the whole would be endless—From all which you may learn to value and esteem your privileges, though perhaps they do not come quite up to your idea."

Amongst the various vessels which a southerly breeze planted in our harbour yesterday, is the brig Orion, Capt. Shaw, in 35 days from Cork, by which we have received Cork papers to the 10th of May, containing London dates to the 6th, two days later than before received. No very important event, it seems, had occurred from the 4th to the above date, except a confirmation of a separate peace with the Emperor. From the last Cork paper, we copy the following:

LONDON, May 5.

Stocks experienced a further depreciation yesterday. Consols were down so low as 48—Imperial 3 per cents. at 44—and the new loan at three fourths premium.

Mr. Hammond was not expected to reach Vienna until the 30th April, 13 days after the signing of the preliminaries of a separate peace.

May 6.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last, arrived this day at noon. The Vienna court gazette of the 19th, does not mention the signing of the preliminaries of peace—but only the prolongation of the armistice between the Archduke Charles and Gen. Buonaparte, to the 20th; but letters from several parts of Germany state, that the preliminaries of peace were signed at the head quarters of Gen. Buonaparte on the 18th.

The Nuremberg gazette, of the 22d ult. contains the following article:

"Yesterday the 21st, at seven in the evening, a courier passed through this town, with intelligence that peace was concluded, and signed on the 18th at Goiffern, in Upper Styria."

None of the foreign papers make mention of the conditions.

We communicated to the public, in part of our impression yesterday, that government had received dispatches from Vienna, with an account of the signing of the preliminaries of peace on the 18th ult. between the French republic and the Emperor. A copy of these preliminaries has not yet arrived, the messenger having set out from Vienna immediately after they were received by the Austrian cabinet. They contain, however, the leading principles upon which the separate peace between the republic and the Emperor is to be negociated. The Netherlands of course are given up, and the French republic extends to the Rhine.

The concerns of the members of the Germanic empire, who are at war with France, or who have been deprived of territorial possessions, by making the Rhine the boundary of the republic, are to be discussed and decided upon in a congress to be held at Basle, to which it is stipulated Great Britain may send a minister with powers to negociate a general peace. A cessation of hostilities on the continent has been agreed upon—and we should now indulge the fond hope that the blessings of peace would soon be restored to Great Britain, if we had the happiness to have any other administration than the present; but under such ministers can expectations be sanguine? Can we rationally hope that they who entered into the war so rashly, will even now be eager to make peace? Or can we believe that men who have conducted the war so disgracefully, will be able to terminate it honorably? It is under such men that the sentiments of the French towards the English government, have assumed a character and complexion which is horribly described in the Grondeur of the 28th ult. a paper attached to the Directory, and esteemed to be one of the most moderate.

All the accounts from Vienna represent the alarm that prevailed there before the signing of the preliminaries, to have been extreme. The head quarters of the republican army were but eight posts from Vienna. Most of the royal family had fled. The ambassadors had made preparations for their departure, at a moments notice. The archives, chancery, &c. had been packed up, and sent off, and many of the nobles and men of property had taken flight with their most valuable effects.

PARIS, April 27.

Accounts from Turin and Basle agree in stating, that subsequent to the expiration of the armistice, on the 1st instant, a bloody and decisive engagement had taken place. It appears, that on the 4th day after the suspension of hostilities, the Archduke requested a promulgation of the armistice, which was refused, and that he actually made such dispositions of his army as he thought best calculated to surround Buonaparte. The French general, however, discovered these hostile movements, and adopted measures to frustrate his object. At the moment the truce expired, he attacked the Archduke on all points, and routed him completely. Never did the army of Italy fight with so much enthusiasm and intrepidity. It is obvious that it was in consequence of this defeat, that the Austrian generals solicited the second armistice, which was followed by the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

It is said, that Buonaparte, who is usually of a serious turn, was on this occasion extremely chearful and communicative.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

By a report of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending 31st March last, were 9,405,098 dollars, 4 cents; and the expenditure in the same period 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, subject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars, 54 cents. Of the appropriations made at the last session of congress there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars, 87 cents.

The secretary also states, that the revenues has been progressively increasing—in some of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminished this season—several of the last appropriations are inadequate to the objects designated—new revenues ought therefore, to be established for every new expence which may be incurred—provision ought to be made for payment of the sums which may be awarded pursuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great Britain—sufficient funds should be pledged for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of any sums to be raised by loan; the public interest would be benefitted by specifying that such loan should be refunded in five years at furthest.—the New York bank loan has been discharged; the sum due the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000—and there remain unsold 2280 bank shares.

PETERSBURG, *June 30.*

The President of the United States has nominated Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in the place of Francis Dana, who has declined the appointment.

The (New-York) *Time Piece*, of the 21st. instant, says—"We hear the celebrated Thomas Paine is arrived here in one of the vessels from Bourdeaux."

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday the 20th instant, the act for forming a detachment of militia, passed the House of Representatives, and the following number of men which such state should furnish was agreed to:

Tennessee 806, Georgia 1334, South Carolina 3585, North-Carolina 7268, Kentucky 1542, Virginia 11150, Maryland 5262, Delaware 1168, Pennsylvania 10696, New-Jersey 4186, New York 7928, Connecticut 5860, Rhode-Island 1826, Massachusetts 11896, New-Hampshire 3658, Vermont 2150.

On the 21st. the committee of the whole went through the bill for preventing American citizens from entering into the military or naval service of foreign powers; the bill was taken up by the house—A motion was made to postpone the farther consideration of the bill till the first Monday of November next, which was agreed to—Ayes 52, nays 44. The bill was therefore lost.

Doctor Smith moved a resolution that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill to prohibit citizens of the United States from entering into foreign service, but omitting the expatriation clauses—Ordered to lie on the table—The expatriation clause in the first bill, admitted of expatriation, and declared, that persons expatriating themselves, shall forever afterwards be considered as aliens, and even prohibited them from entering into foreign service for twelve months after such expatriation shall have taken place, under the same penalties which citizens are liable to.

On the 22d. Doctor Smith's resolution for preventing citizens of the United States from entering into foreign service, was negatived, by a majority of three.

The question was then taken on a resolution, as amended by the mover Mr. Gallatin, for the rising of the house on the 28th—The yeas and nays being called for, yeas 51, nays 47.

A bill has been reported in the Senate to enable the President, under certain restrictions, to raise a provincial army, not exceeding 1000 artillerists, 1000 cavalry, and 13000 infantry; no man to receive any bounty at his enlistment, nor at any time after, unless called into actual service, nor are any troops raised by this act to be called into actual service, unless the circumstances of the United States, shall, in the opinion of the President, render it absolutely necessary.

IT is with much reluctance I trouble the publick with observations on Story's advertisement of the 25th instant, particularly as an altercation of this kind cannot effect the merits of the dispute between us, but as a silence on my part might be interpreted an admission of what he alledges, I shall offer a few short remarks and leave Story to await the amandate of dame justice, a lady extremely disgustin to him—because I do not arrogate the title of one of a learned profession, the Doctor will not allow me the capacity of committing my sentiments to paper, without the aid of Amanuensis, as it will be admitted, that there are quacks in all arts. I ought not to be denied the preveledge of being a quack author, by one who derives so much benefit from quackery himself—It is asked in the name of common sense, why I put my name to a writing to open to retort and refutation, I pity the man for making use of a term he knows so little about—the statement of what he calls facts, proves the term profaned—is it consonant to common sence, or can he posses any,

who would receive a horse immediately purchased, and which he had not seen for three weeks before, mount on his back, and ride him to the country without examining whether he was blinded or if any other accident befel him in the time—can it be believed that a horse should be so diseased or distempered, as not to be able to carry his rider a few miles and not be perceivable to a man of common observation of the Doctor's sable patience are viewed and passed with as little scrutiny as this. I pronounce then more indebted to chance for their recovery than to perscription, if this horse was so distempered as Story states, was it necessary to go out of the Town, for a single certificate to shew that a bay horse rode by him on a particular day was distempered—or is John Baird, jun. the only judge of diseased horses throughout Petersburg and its vicinity, the truth is, the horse by some means received a cold, but it does not follow from thence that he is unsound, nor will it appear to any man who calls himself a judge of horses,

Dr. Story in order to shew the great predomience of his unpoluted credit over mine, tells us that Dr. Ternan to whom I was indebted, and for which he had security, would except of his note as payment for so much, if this be true I do affirm that it is the only instance that ever occur'd to him in the course of his existance of a good security being relinquished and his note taken in preference—he is right however to publish it, for such a compliment will never be paid him again. I hope he has not misunderstood his brother Doctor—I believe, tho, that this is as onfounded, as my offering to pass his note to Ternan, after he had informed me that he would not pay it, having said thus much, I resign him to Duncan's Neck,* there to collect the fruits of his clandestine opperation, untile madame commonwealth remands him to one of her mansions, and refer the publick to the certificate hereunto annexed, RICHARD STUART.

Petersburg, June 29, 1797.

* *Dr. Story opened a pest house at this place, for inoculating the free negroes of Petersburg without authority.*

WE the Subscribers being called on by Richard Stuart, to give our opinion respecting a bay horse, which now stands in Mr. Brewer's stable, to say whether or not he is distempered—our opinion is, that he is a sound well horse. Given under our hands, this 29th June, 1797.

LEWIS LANIER.
JEREMIAH VAUGHAN.
THOMAS WILCOX.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Petersburg Company of Artillery, is requested at the Courthouse TO MORROW EVENING, at Six o'Clock; when it is expected the Members will be punctual in their attendance, as it is for the purpose of appointing officers.

JOHN FISHER, Lieut.

Petersburg, June 30, 1797.

A SCHOOL

IS opened on BLANDFORD HILL, near the Church, in a healthy and retired situation, where young gentlemen may be taught English Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with classical propriety.

The terms of Tuition in the three former branches, will be *Twelve Dollars* per annum; and of the latter, *Eighteen Dollars*; each to be paid quarterly. Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reasonable terms.—The subscriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are solemnly assured that no exertions on his part shall be deficient, since his success in business depends on the satisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN.

June 29, 1797. (epsw)

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOT on Back Street, occupied by the Subscriber. For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

OLD MADEIRA.

THE subscriber has on hand, a few PIPES of genuine Choice

OLD MADEIRA;

Which he will sell on moderate terms, in quantities to accommodate purchasers.—On Wednesday morning, the 5th of July, at 12 o'Clock, he will expose to public sale, what may then remain on hand—till then, his warehouse will be opened every day to give an opportunity to those who wish to replenish their old stock, to judge of the quality—when they may be accomodated at Private Sale.

J. Le MESSURIER.

June 29, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greensville county, greeting:

WE command you to summon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our justices of our said County Court of Quarterly Sessions, at the Courthouse of our said county, on the first day of next August Court, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him by Edward Smith, and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of £ 100, and have then there this writ.

Witness Peter Pelham Clerk of our said court at the Courthouse, the 20th day of May, 1797, in the 21st year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

Agreeably to a Decree of Chesterfield county Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 8th of July, for ready money,

A TRACT of Land in the said county of Chesterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 156 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at present resides. This Land is sold to satisfy a debt due Archer Traylor, jun. and the costs of suit, and expences of sale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

June 26, 1797. (3*)

LAND & NEGROES for SALE.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money,

THE Tract of Land at present in the occupancy of Mr. William Barret, containing about 500 acres, situate on Cox's Road, about 12 miles above Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie.—The dwelling house on the said land is large and commodious—there are all other convenient out-houses. It is a good situation for a tavern, where one is at present kept by Mr. Barret.—The land will answer well for the culture of corn and small grain—the sale will be at the said tavern. At the same time and place will be sold also, for ready money, about 15 or 20 likely SLAVES, MEN and WOMEN. The above sale takes place pursuant to a deed of trust, executed by Mr. Richard Smith, of Dinwiddie county, for the security and payment of the debt and interest in the said deed expressed.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT, Trustee.

June 13, 1797. (tds)

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

On two years Credit,

THE TRACT of LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Petersburg, called Sterling's, containing about 390 acres.—Also to be sold at the before mentioned place, on the 12th of July, sundry articles of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c. on a credit till January, 1798, for all sums above five pounds, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—In case the said tract of land, should not be disposed of by private sale, before the 12th of July next, it will on that day, on the premises, be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years.—I also wish to sell, about 268 acres of high and marsh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the subscriber.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

June 22, 1797.

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, the 3d Saturday in July next, an Elegant GOLD WATCH, value £. 30—free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding—weight for age, mile heats; the entrance will be proportioned agreeable to the number of Horses that start—Five Horses are entered. The Horses to start precisely at 1 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY.

June 26, 1797. (4p.)

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th of this instant a remarkable bright Mulatto fellow, by the name of JAMES, about 30 years old; he has brown curly hair, grey eyes, one of his upper fore teeth out, he has a slow way of talking, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little inclinable to be knock knee'd; he carried away with him an old drab coloured broad cloth coat, with white plated buttons, a mixed Virginia cloth coat, two waistcoats, one made of a striped Dutch blanket, and the other of nankeen, with pewter buttons, three pair of breeches viz. one pair of nankeen, one ditto of white Virginia cotton, and the other pair white kersey overalls, patched on the knee, a coarse felt hat, about half worn; he understands a little of the carpenters, coopers, and shoemaker's trades—he can play a little on the violin—I expect he will aim for Gloucester county, where I am informed his mother lives; he formerly belonged to John and William Smith, of Mecklenburg county—I will give Twenty Dollars reward to any person that will deliver the said slave to me in Prince Edward county, at the place known by the name of Moore's Ordinary; or Ten Dollars to secure him in any jail so that I get him again. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring the said slave, and owners of vessels likewise from carrying him out of this state.

RAY MOSS.

May 10, 1797. (4p)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Rodney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I so warn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named *JACOB*,

About 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I suppose will make for Petersburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and also a large sum of money.—I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said Negro under the penalty prescribed by law. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, or confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

DAVID McDOW.

Guilford county, North Carolina, June 22, 1797. }

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Mecklenburg county, near Col. Taylor's Ferry, on the night of the 24th of May, a Bright Bay HORSE,

About 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 12 years old, neither docked nor branded, has a white streak down his face has a stiffness in his left hind leg, some saddle spots, and goes free in company. Whoever will secure said horse, so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN WINCKLER.

N. B. He had on a small Bell, and was fresh shod before. I do expect he was rode off by some negro.

June 24, 1797. (3p.)

STRAYED or stolen from the Town of Petersburg, on the 11th instant, a dark Chestnut Sorrel MARE about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 6 years old, has a small spot with white hairs in it on the right side of her rump, neither docked nor branded; her mane hangs on both sides of her neck, trots and gallops.—Whoever will give information to Mr. John D. Haldane, of Petersburg, where the said Mare may be found, shall receive Five Dollars reward.

JOHN HARVEY.

Charlotte county, June 24, 1797. (2p)

I WISH to sell 4666 2 3 acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chimizes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Musinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FANMILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have just received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797 tf.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old Street,

Four Hhds LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. West Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Wintercomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col Virion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscribers.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouse, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and easy to work, and think I may with propriety say, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I suppose, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Ash growth; it is remarkably well wattered, and bounded on the north by Baily's creek, which is navigable to the highest part of the land for a stout vessel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, such as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouse, Church, and is within 7 miles of Petersburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time should be an object with the purchaser, it will not be disagreeable to the subscriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. tf.)

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purses and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a sweat that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Baird's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horse called Purse Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purse-Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the everage time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would wish only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Westbury, Charles City county, June 12, 1797. } (5w.)

The noted thorough-bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg, 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 600 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further discription is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

THE Commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and compleat compensation for the same to the said creditors; but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners Office, No. 3, South Sixth Street, May 29th, 1797 } (6)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Fleeher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in those different stores, are put into those gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Company's; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.